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NIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

EXAMINATION for Candidates for the Law will be held in
evening, commencing on MONDAY, the 22nd of the month.
The Law Examination hitherto deferred for March, 1922,
will be held in April, 1922, commencing on MONDAY, the 2nd
of the month.

H. E. BARRF, Registrar.

NIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The subjects of the next Matriculation Examination, which
is held in March, 1922, are as follows:-
English Grammar and Composition; Latin; Greek;
Exercise.-
Mathematics to Simple Equations; Euclid, Book II, and
one of the following subjects:-
Euclid's Elements, Books I, III, and Exercises.
French.—Grammar and sentences
German.—Grammar and sentences
Latin.—Grammar and sentences
History, Elementary Lessons in Chemistry—
Recode.
General Natural Philosophy, Elementary Lessons in Physics
—Relford Stewart.

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The great German strategist, Count von Moltke, is credited with having said that no one but a fool would think of sending troops through the Channel Tunnel. It is not a fool, however, who has been thinking of the boring of the St. Gothard Tunnel has greatly increased the offensive power of Germany and Italy against France. With its aid troops and war materiel could be concentrated on whichever side of the Alps or in Germany, their presence was most needed, some writers say, will do double damage to the enemy and make it impossible for him to be vulnerable to the attacks of her enemies.

There is nothing more alarming and warmer than a cup of really good soup, but the soup of the world is not so good as the soup of the half-penny for a large breakfast cup by using Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa. It is the only cocoa which can make a large three times as much as the other two. It is the only cocoa which can make a large three times as much as the other two. It is the only cocoa which can make a large three times as much as the other two.

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BERLIN, JUNE 20.

The German Parliament has at last been prorogued, and will not be reopened before the middle of November. Prince Bismarck has not succeeded in obtaining a wider-spread majority than he did in the middle of October, but a majority of deputies have given their vote against this proposal. Prince Bismarck has made two very important and significant speeches, in which he declared that the present system of taxes in Germany was a very unjust one, and a great burden on the poor. He recommended that the Ministry should improve the condition of the poorer classes, and to have another system of taxation introduced. For this purpose the Chancellor again recommended the introduction of indirect taxes, and the abolition of the present class taxation. Prince Bismarck was unable to convince the Liberal opposition that such a system would be the best and the most equitable, but nevertheless his speech made a deep impression throughout the whole Empire, and particularly in the lower classes.

The Conservatives will certainly, during the next electoral campaign, make use of many of the Chancellor's sayings for their purposes. The new States of the Empire will be called on to meet in the middle of October, but the preparations have already begun, and each party is busy working for the next session. The Conservatives have as yet not taken advantage of the favourable chance they have had; on the contrary, they have made many mistakes. The principal one was their condemnation of the new laws on the subject of the rights of the public at large. They did not at all approve. The struggle between the Liberals and the Conservatives will therefore be a very severe one, but at this hour it is impossible to forecast which party will in the end be the victor. At the present moment one fact alone can be stated definitely, that the conflict between the Chancellor and the Liberal opposition has not yet ended. The Chancellor said that a compromise between the Prince and his former friends seemed to be an impossibility, at least for some time to come. The Chancellor has, however, not made his full peace with the Ultramontanes. Though the new laws which the Government was allowed to administer by the Laws after their own discretion, and to exempt the exiled bishops' dioceses, where the Emperor was seated, none of these bishops have been allowed to return to their former homes. Only some new bishops, who were agreeable to the State authorities, were appointed to new dioceses. The Ultramontanes are protesting bitterly about this fact, and begin to accuse the Chancellor of playing politics with the Catholic Church. However, forget that perfect understanding with Rome can only be arrived at if the Curia herself was likewise inclined to make concessions. As this has as yet been done as yet, Prince Bismarck considers that he has no reason to regret the putting in practice of the above-mentioned conceded bill, and to call the exiled bishops back to their former dioceses, where they would probably be welcomed and celebrated like martyrs who had at last triumphed. As Prince Bismarck has on the one side separated himself from his former supporters, and as on the other side he is not getting any help, yet he wholly to satisfy the demands of the Ultramontanes, he has been obliged to support the Conservatives. This party, however, has no committed leader, and therefore they are not very highly influential in the country. The many different fractions of the party are also constantly quarrelling with each other, and therefore the whole party will not be very successful. Though the Government will probably make use of the whole of the party, and support the candidates of this party during the next elections.

As the tobacco monopoly was rejected by a very large majority in the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck has declared that he would no longer uphold this system, but he is looking for new means, by the help of which the income of the German Empire might be increased. The Prussian Minister of Finance might be immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament. It is said that Prince Bismarck, who, besides his other duties, is the President of the Prussian Ministry, and also the head of the ministry for commerce, and also takes on himself the portfolio of a Secretary of State with the Prussian constitution, but Prince Bismarck has the most to care for such minor considerations. He knows quite well that at the present moment the Emperor needs him and his capacity, and he is therefore almost sure that also in this matter he will not be contradicted by anybody, for the Emperor respects the Chancellor.

In my last letter I mentioned to you how the mission against Russia would not disappear as long as the Kaiser lived. It was in his high and influential position that he had done after the General's proposal, and

Prince Charles celebrated to-day his birthday. The Prince is still laid up at Cassel on account of his broken hip-bone, and though the state of the patient continues satisfactory, according to the daily bulletins published by the doctors, still his removal to Berlin cannot yet be thought of. The Emperor, on his journey to Kms, went to see his brother, and was pleased not to find him worse; still, it is a very precarious thing, and it is generally believed and feared that the Prince will not survive the journey.

The Emperor's health is very satisfactory. He takes the waters at Kms quite regularly, grants some audiences in the morning, has every day six or eight distinguished gentlemen to dinner, and in the afternoon takes drives and walks in the neighbouring woods. The Empress is at Coblenz, whence she comes once a week by carriage to Kms to pay a visit to the Emperor, which she does in the most agreeable and confidential manner. After his stay at Kms the Emperor goes to Jassau as usual.

"Tom," through his getting a stone into an old ore. On the trip to Mr. Howe's station at Flossden down the river, the men were so careless that they were taking of his bottles, and, in falling, the constable sprained his right ankle, this causing another few days' delay. The whole journey from Flossden down to Cadesboro was made in a very haphazard manner, the nature of the country, without a track, without any guidance, and without any compass. Mr. Warburton goes on to say that he was not at all satisfied with the crossing the border line from the 42nd to the 42½ mile post we reached the Diamantina, and eight miles down the river passed Pandie Station (Messrs. F. Payne and Sons), where we were met by a party of men, who were sent to spall the camels, and send Mounted-constable Humphreys to Birdsville in Queensland, a distance of thirty-five miles, to pursue the party of men, who were sent off at the usual but enormously high price. From there we went to Clifton Hill (Mr. A. Broad's), a station managed by Mr. J. Howe, J. Travellers we met on the way, and then on to the Diamantina and Lake Armandow. We searched for the men and picked him up between Lake Neppenharrow and Congie Lake. Men travelling with camels to Yorta is almost just being started, and we were informed that the lunatic had been picked up by Mr. Ward, a Queensland Customs-house officer, who had been sent to the Diamantina to search for the men, who at the Mount Burren diggings, with the intention of leaving him in some more inhabited part, but the insane man attacked Mr. Ward's blackboy with a knife, and therefore he was shot. We were informed that the lunatic found a store account, a horse receipt, £1 6s. 3d. in money, a purse, a butcher's and a pocket knife upon him. He had, however, no means of getting to the Diamantina, and the river being high that he had purchased the animal. I saw a lion star Hut near Diamantina, from a stockman named William Parkeys, whom I know personally. The mare was sent to the Diamantina, and the men were to perform the journey; nevertheless, I should do well to bear in mind that the lunatic associated M.C. Humphreys nearly with me; he was having his supper, and was to chain me up, and I was to take the mare, and I was to take the mare; but then, again, he says nothing but rubbish. His name on the store account and horse receipt is J. M. Mahon, and I am not at all sure that I am not mistaken in saying it is his favourite. It is half-sarcastic, and constitutes an alarming quantity of words, and this lays out so dearly purchased stock of rations were few. The camels were well and strong, and I was not at all sure that I was not mistaken in saying it is his favourite. Mr. Warburton's arrival there has not yet been announced.

THE SUBJECT OF GARIBOLDI'S FUNERAL.—The subject of Garibaldi's death and funeral was well exhausted, but there is one characteristic detail which remains to be mentioned. Any stranger looking upon the crowd waiting around the house at Caprera while the coffin was being lowered into the tomb would have been struck by the almost identical attitudes and postures. The majority held in their hands bunches of *flowery*, scented shrubs which they had picked up in the garden of the house, of myrtle, olive, and even oak trees, which Garibaldi had managed to cultivate upon the wild, weed-infested, heaped rocks to miles in extent, which he made his home. Some held also the breasts of their young children, and others the heads of their little *menemones*. Others had knuckled off lumps of the *locust* reeds, which they intended to carry away. In a few cases, the children were crying and wailing, and seemed to be a kind of established general weeper combined, was a group of persons who formed the deputations, buying handfuls of the contents of a basket. It contained the same things which were seen in the shops of the island. Some of the crowd appeared with rough, knotted clubs, a yard or more in length, something like branches newly cut from the *flowery* shrubs. One man, who was asked, "What?" "Whence?" the question was asked of one, "did you get this?" "From the *rope*" (the *pyre*), he replied. "I intend to have a *cane* made of it. Go and get one yourself." It was the gesture, rather than the words, which went away who had made their selection, and others on the spot busy in putting out the stranger and more likely long to have a *cane* made of it. The *pyre* was burning, and here worship in the simplest form, and it was evident that these sticks from the *pyre*, these branches of trees and shrubs, these lumps of stone and granite, were taken away to be used in the same manner as the *pyre* itself, and the *pyre* came to be a *cane* made of it.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

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the verdict of the jury of pioneers who first tried Walcott.

Strange to think, in 1875, when the wise men were talking of reform in the land law, although it appeared plainly that this widespread form of settlement produced no beneficial results, save that it served to compel certain classes to buy land, it was not decided that it would be well not to part with all the land at once, or within a few years. The auctioneers who sold the public estate did not mind how small was the attendance at their rooms. They knocked down to the first and only bid. The men who ruled exercised no care as to whether the land was or what was its quality. If it had been sold to a reverend clergyman, it would have been sold in small districts where quiet reserved. If it had been, King Dummy's decision would not now be so extraordinary.

What was the way in Walgett 'twixt 1860 and 1875?
Very little in the way of land settlement of the conditional order stamp, nor were there many auction sales.
In 1873 there were but two selections made, and between that year and the end of 1883 there were no selections made. The first was made by Mr. K. J. Dummey had a fair share in them; but it was not until 1881 that he worked a clear way. In that year 48 selections were bought, comprising about 15,000 acres. This did not satisfy the demands, for in this year from January the 1st to August the 7th no fewer than 75 selections were taken—very large selections, too, some of them being 640 acres. The result was that many of them were mineral conditional purchases, applied for under a certain 10th clause which has lately cancelled so much commerce. Stranger still, so active did the land business become that about 18,000 acres were sold by auction—section of the one bidder class. And would it be believed?—this one bidder is invariably the same man—the very one who the land about to be sold is situated.

There is somewhere in the Walgett district, or near it, a village known as *Pyndroba* or *Kallakoolah*.—

"The first comers, all leaving the districts? Don't you know that the russ, instead of being divided, are no longer in fewer hands than they were six years ago? Don't you know that over one-half of them are held by Victorian capitalists?"

"Hm, well yes, very true; but agriculture, the tillage of the soil, the plough you know, is being encouraged."

"It's precious little tillage is being done here. you wish to discover how our land law is encouraging the plough, cross the river and see the Frenchman's farm."

all interested in land settlement of the future.

Vincent Durand was born near Lyons, the city which is in France the great seat of the silk industry. Vincent Durand was the youngest of six children, and he was the youngest, and the youngest man, before he left home for California, which he did in 1849, was a good practical farmer. But he had heard of the good fortunes made by gold-seekers, and he left the banks of the Rhone, and started for America. For two years he had the rough life of a gold digger, mining in the mountains of California, and he came over in this colony, he came to Sydney. He landed in that year, and was then 30 years old. He proceeded to the Turon, and got some of the precious metal there but news of richer discoveries having been made in Victoria came, and Durand left this colony for Victoria. From Victoria he came to Bendigo, and he spent 18 months. His pockets were well lined when he returned to Sydney in 1851.

three boys, aged from 13 to 30 years. His eldest girl was 11 and his youngest 4 years. Aided by his sons he commenced carting wood for the townspeople. He saved a few pounds, and as his credit was fairly good he thought that with these few pounds he would become a selector. He selected 40 acres a couple of miles from Walgett, a choice spot on the banks of the Barwon, above flood marauders. The tired goldseeker had at length become a bona-fide settler under the Land Act or Acts of the colony. He knew that the 40 acres would be as much as he could

cultivate for a while, when he wanted more he could easily get it, and, besides, there was his pre-emptive right to lease three times the area of selection adjoining same. Pre-emptive right! Additional selection! Bah! Durrant's application was refused, and he had to go back to the daughter of the lessee of the run on which the 610-acre patch was taken selected a 610-acre block on wide lines, and so that neighbour Durrant might not lonely he had a hut erected and commenced to do the usual residence. The 610-acre block was fenced, and neighbour Durrant was kept snugly within his 40-acre bounds. He didn't mind, not he. Another child was born. So he had eight, and half of these worked on the 610-acre block, and as time wore on it was a hard struggle though. His soon cleared his debts just as he had cleared the land, and then as he wanted a run for a few herd of stock horses and the like he leased the selection of the lessee's daughter at rental of £70 per year. Not a bad sum to raise from a 610-acre block in an out-of-the-way district in the back country. Well, I visited Durrant often, and was received most courteously by the somewhat grumpy old fellow who first attracted my eye. He told me story after story about embellishments of his corroborating all which I had before heard. He is now 60 years old, grey-bearded, but not feeble. The courage which carried him through 30 years of hard life in Australia has not yet departed. "I will produce as yet," he said. "Look here, see I have done just as well at Forbes. Last year I had three acres of good wheat; I sold it at 10s. per bushel, and could now sell potatoes at that price. I have 10 tons under cultivation. Potatoes are doing well, and the corn crop is very good. There's half an acre under grain; I am sowing wheat, and almost all kinds of fruit. I am doing well." "Good, honest old man, you are."

Durrant's eldest son is now 28 years old, his second

DUMMYISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

2. That, except in the case of a particular class of contracts never likely to arise, it is quite open to an original transferee to assign the benefit of a contract to his land. (a.) To become the servant, agent, or trustee in respect of such land for any other person, whether assignee or transferee, and to make any assignment of the person as soon as the time for transfer has arrived, or as soon as the transferee is in a position to be able to perform the readiness and improvements required by the contract, and to make any assignment of him, provided the conditional purchase money of the land is not the whole or a substantial amount of the purchase money before transfer. (c.) To transfer to a servant, agent, or trustee for the squatter or purchaser, as soon as the time for transfer has arrived, or as soon as the transferee is in a position to be able to perform the readiness and improvements required by the contract, the land taken up prior to the Act of 1850. (d.) To grant license to a squatter or purchaser, as soon as the time for transfer has arrived, or as soon as the transferee is in a position to be able to perform the readiness and improvements required by the contract, provided the conditional purchase money in respect of the land is not the whole or a substantial amount of the purchase money before transfer.

These objects could be effected by the abolition of present system of allowing conditional purchases to be transferred in the Lands Department, and by limiting a class of conditionally purchased land, whether paid for full or not, in which the same person or corporation should at any time be interested either as owner, mortgagee, lessor, or otherwise, to a single purchase not exceeding

As under the existing Acts certain parties have already had almost a monopoly of the right of conditional purchase, and made considerable profit at the expense of the State and their fellow-citizens, any amendment of the law should provide that any person who heretofore, or may hereafter, become a conditional purchaser, shall be prohibited during life from afterwards becoming again a conditional purchaser, but not so as to disqualify him from becoming an alien or transferee of a conditional purchase. In other words, the right of taking up a conditional purchase should be treated as a personal privilege or birthright, only allowed once in a lifetime.

August 14. STATUTE LAW

AMERICAN WALSHAM WATCHES.—Awarded Two Gold Medals International Exhibition, 1892. The gold medal, also three special medals, first prize, Sydney, 1893. The gold medal, Paris, 1889. Four first prize medals, Philadelphia, 1876. The watches of these celebrated watches has produced a host of watch imitations. Buyers will observe the trade mark, "Walsham, Mass." engraved on the plate of all genuine Walsham watches. Beware of cheap imitations selling elsewhere. Trade mark of American Watch Works, Boston, Mass.

The intention of the census has been determined, and we have no apprehension that it might have been carried upon it by the actual results of the last two decades. Almost all attempts have been made to extract from the Government definite information as to what is being done with the millions of acres annually alienated, but up to this moment neither Parliament nor the public have been able to succeed. The *Statistical Register* tells us year after year that the number of holdings is increasing, and from that the public are expected to infer that the number of holders is increasing. But that is evidently not the case. The number of freehold occupiers of land exceeds 150,000, which would represent the whole population of the colony if each one showed a family. In such a state of confusion and ignorance, we cannot do better than fall back upon the last census, which classifies the people into occupations from which they derive their principal means of livelihood. And here we regret exceedingly that the census of last census was not taken advantage of for ascertaining accurately the number of persons without freehold in the colony and the extent of their land possession at a specified date. Without such information so Parliament can legislate intelligently on the public lands, and no Government which remains ignorant of so essential a matter can do justice to the country. The census of 1871 was singularly unfortunate in blending together freehold proprietors and leaseholders in its classification of occupations, although they were kept separate in the census of 1861. On both occasions Sir John Robertson was Colonial Secretary, and the census of 1871 was taken under his instructions, and the same Acts in both cases leaving him discretion to issue such forms as he might deem necessary. In 1861 Sir Henry Parkes was Colonial Secretary, and the forms issued under his authority revert to the practice of distinguishing between freehold and leasehold occupiers of land. Taking the results as they are given, the following table will show the number of

The first and most striking result here brought out is the gradual decline of agrarian settlement in the midst of a growing population and an immense increase in the area of grown land. In 1860 the land sold for homesteads amounted to 1,360,000 acres, the sold acre per head was 21.4 acres, and the number of persons living on the land was equal to 15.7 per cent. of the whole population. In 1871 the area of alienation had risen to 221 acres per head, but the proportion living on the land was only 13.2 per cent. of the whole

Is regard to the number of freehold proprietors who returned themselves as such to the census enumerators, the result is still more remarkable. In 1861 there were 6292, and in 1881 only 6680. That is, nearly two out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony were living from their own land twenty years ago, and less than one in the hundred is so living now. Graziers, stockbreeders

gardeners, nurserymen, wine and sugar growers all included. Can it be that the whole 150,000 freehold selections taken up during the last twenty years, less the portion which has gone back to the Crown, along with the whole area of land unconditionally purchased—the two together reaching a net area at the present date of about 300,000 acres—has been the result of only 300,000 persons?

It is possible that some of the freeholders are reading up their holdings retained rather than otherwise under other occupations in the towns, and that these occupations must be near home, and, therefore, connected with the land in the majority of cases, to enable the selector to fulfil his conditions; and if so they ought to swell the number of paid assistants who follow agrarian pursuits to an extent which does not appear in the Census returns. On the contrary, there are many indications in the property of aristocrats, of hinds, hired or bound, of farms and estates, for they were 94 per cent. of the whole population in 1861, nearly 81 per cent. in 1871, and only 54 per cent. in 1881. This can partly be accounted for by the substitution of paddocking for shepherding, but instead of proving an increasing settlement of freeholders upon the soil, it goes rather to prove that they are being "harried out of the country" as effectively as the smallholders were "driven out of England" by the preceding British "Sovereigns."

The census of 1861 the population was increased by 400,000, or more than double; but the number employed on the land has increased by only 29,890, leaving 377,718 to swell the towns and villages, and find employment in other pursuits. Even of this small accession to agrarian industries only 538 are returned as freehold proprietors, the remaining increase consisting of 18,277 smallholders and 9445 hired labourers and unpaid assistants. Where, then, is the John Robertson, the property of whom was lost, and not only in the great towns, but in the country too, and not only in the great towns, but in the country too,

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 WINEs of this vineyard, which have taken in many prizes, being First Prize Certificate Warden Inter. National Exhibition, obtained from all Wine and Spirit Manufacturers; also from the of the Proprietors, 89, Pitt-street North.
 as after 1st March will be for vintages 1875 and 1876:—
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 Ditto White, ditto ditto, ditto, 2s
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"KENTUCKY WIFE, Nottingham's and Hylton's
"OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, GALLS and Sons' and James
"IRON, various sizes
"LATHS, and
"CARPETS, black, best brands.
"IRON, 1/2, Nos. 1 and 3
"PUMPS, various sizes
"RIVER PUMPS and BIRNS
"COPPER and PUMPS, Glasgow, Lead Pumps
"IRON, and
"RED and WHITE LATHS, various dimensions
"TELS—Argyle, Atlantic, and St. George's Bay
"SHEETS—BIRMINGHAM
"DURLEY's celebrated old Irish, in both sections
"THE old Highland
"PUMPS—H. Rosenberg and Son's
"IRON and Lead Linings, Machinery, Oil
"POWDER
"OILS
"NAILS
"Hammers and Metal's, **Goodness**

OPACKS, 104, N. E.
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 now landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
 LES ROBINS' Brandy, pale and dark; Duvall's
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HOME WASHER, being a WASHER, MANOEUVRE and
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AMERICAN TUBS, 20c per Foot of 3; best quality.
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**AMERICAN WALNUTWOOD, in boards; Italian
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PATENT LAYERS, a choice variety; also, **PATTERNS**
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THE ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING CO., 25; **Universal**, ditto;
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AMERICAN BARROWS, very light and serviceable,
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STRONG-ROOM DOORS and VENTILATING GATES.
AWARDED FIRST PRIZE
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 JOHN KEEF and SON, Barrack-street,
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 MONTH, DICKINSON, AND CO.
 USTIC SODA, 60 per cent.; GREEN BARK, 75 per cent.;
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 PRIME ENGLISH IN 400-GALLON TANKS, TOWN-
 HOPS. LEARN-MONTH, DICKINSON, AND CO.
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ANGUS AND SON, COACHBUILDERS and IMPORTERS,
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Large and varied stock of vehicles always on hand of the very
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Medallists and Special Prize-winners
Established 1858.

ABRON, MOXHAM, and Co.
IMPORTERS
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AMERICAN BUGGIES
Of every description.
EXPRESS WAGGONS,
And
SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS.

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BUS. No. 207; 14 good HORSES, in top condition; 3 lots of
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WAGGONS, single and double seat Express WAGGONS,
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SPECIALITIES in American PERAMBULATORS,
Bicycles, Tricycles, Tallyhoes, Waggon, Perambulator,
Horse Tricycles, &c. John Bush, 223, George-street,
near the Royal Hotel.

largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony.
 Sigs, 420; Wiggins, 420; Spring-car, 415, &
JOHN ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
 Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
 —Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

Private SALE, hooded BUGGY, HARRISON
 by COB, thoroughly quiet, 7 years old, and good. R.R.
 177, Pitt-street.

good condition. S449, R306 to FURN. ARMED WEAPON

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ST. PARSONS AND SMIT

BALMAIN.—Water from Railway Road, 30 x 145
Western Estate, allotments, 20 x 110
Convent-street, allotment, 25 x 100
Horner Estate, lot, 25 x 100
Wilkinson's subdivision, residence allotment
BURWOOD.—A block of land on the Redmyre Subdivision
of 10 acres, fronting three roads
Liverpool-road lot, 25 x 348
Edgop Estate allotment, 47 x 120
Burwood-road, near station, lots 40 x 120
August Estate, several allotments, 50 x 150
River View-street, several allotments, 50 x 150
BLANDVILLE. Farmstead River—Villa Site, water front
on River
BELI-HANE WATER.—Several Blocks in the Green Point Sub-
division, frontage to water
CANLEY VALLEY.—Magnificent Block of 9 acres, frontage to 1
mile of water, near station, good brick or orchard land
CROYDON.—A block of 10 acres, frontage to 1 mile of water, near station, good brick or orchard land

CITY PROPERTY. Kent-street. - Blocks of houses 23 x 49
DARLINGTON, Darlington-street. - Terrace of 3 houses, c.
each, with bath, washhouse and copper, city water, and
every convenience.
FIVE BLOCK, fronting river. - 10 acres, with frontage also to
road in feet wide
GRANVILLE Station Station. - Blocks, 120 x 250, fronting
road and Creek Creek.
HOLM GROVE, Abercrombie-street. - Allotment 30 x 100.
HOBBSIDE, Flemington. - Corner block, 100 x 200.
HOMERUSIDE, Flemington. - Block 50 x 200.
LANE COVE ROAD. - Blue-gum plantation, blocks of 50
and 3 acres, treeshed and planted with fruit trees.
LEWISIDE, Flemington. - Corner block, 50 x 150, Dunes
Parkside, 100 x 100, and 100 x 100, Martin-street
40 x 150, Flood-street; lots 20 x 100, 100 x 100, 100 x 100,

Street, lots 26 x 150, 40s a foot; terms, 1 cash, balance 12 mos.
 21 equal monthly payments. First street, altonette, 40 x 1
 easy terms. Edison street, lots of 25 x 100, or more.
 terms, 1 cash, balance 12 mos.
MACDONALD TOWN, Pleasantville's Estate.—40 x 160.
NEW TOWN, King——Patented Built Premises, containing
 of large shop, with plumbing, windows and house of 5 rooms,
 kitchen, bath, and pantries, stable and coach house.
ROCKWOOD—Frame Villa Estate, close to station, lot 40 x 12
 22 x 60, large terrace; Terms' title.
REMYRE—Mount Vernon Estate, fronting Vernon—
 block 196 x 225.
SUMNER HILLS—Underwood Estate, Block of Land 100 x 2

SUMNER HILL.—Cottages, brick on stone, 1 room, residence, 10 acres, and offices, brick on stone, land 160 x 203.

WOOLLAHRA.—Cottages, Ocean-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, and office, and **SMITH'S**, Property Agents, 120, Pitt-st.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MARRICKVILLE.—Cottages, brick on stone; land, 60 x 100.

PETRIKINIA.—Allotments, Bulwark Grove, 40 x 100.

PETRIKINIA.—4 Allotments, Virginia Water Estate; 2 rooms, 1 bath, and office, 100 x 100.

SUMNER HILL.—Farm, 60 x 100, 100 ft. Station; 4 rooms, 1 bath, and office, 100 x 100.

LEICHHARDT.—Cottage, brick on stone, 100 ft. Station; 4 rooms, 1 bath, and office, 100 x 100.

SUMNER HILL.—Farm, 60 x 100, 100 ft. Station; 4 rooms, 1 bath, and office, 100 x 100.

PETERNSHAM.—Allotment, 4 frontages, 120 ft. to Palace road.
PETERNSHAM.—Two Erick Cottages, one minute from station.
AUBURN.—Black of Land, lot 13, acc. 78, 3 acres; c. 1965.
CROYDON.—Allotment, Greenfield Estate, 30 x 200; terms.
EASTERN SURREY.—Residence, 12 rooms; over an acre; split old position.
PETERNSHAM.—Allotments, Lovicham, New Camberley Road, Wardell Hill, Brambury Grove, and Martletts-road; all terms.
PETERNSHAM.—Wardell Hill, 2 nice Cottages, hall, 6 rooms;

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LAND FOR SALE.

'BLOCKS' at LAKE COVE, NORTH SYDNEY
CHATSWOOD, ST. LEONARDS
MILITARY ROAD and MAINLY BEACH

ALLOTMENTS. Also some
HOUSES and COTTAGES, ditto ditto

2 Acres of LAND, fenced, cultivated, with B. & C. Or
situated close to the Military Road, near the WERRA RIVER,
with magnificent view of the main and better fringes; "see within
yards of the door; a good investment."

Full particulars as to the above, apply to **MARKINGHAM**
Auctioneers, St. Leonards.

PANDWICK.—£125 cash and 11s 3d per week

Rail laterals in Acre LAND, 177, Deconville-street.
LAND FOR SALE at MEIKUMBU.

100 ACRES LAND, with good COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, lake
 lagoon, orchard, &c.; good land, well fenced, close to town
 steamer; most pleasantly situated on the borders of a large
 abounding with fish and game; climate and money numerous
 Apply to W. A. SHOOTER, Farmhouse.

FOR SALE, by CUMMING and HARRISON, 19,
 Pitt-street.—Raimau—W. B. Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen;
 ground 4½ x 90; also 6-roomed W. B. Cottage and kitchen,
 31 x 70, freshhold, Crown-land—H. House, 8 rooms, bath,
 stone, 100 ft. frontage—H. House, cheap, St. Peter's—Garage,
 3 rooms, kitchen, cheap—W. B. House, 5 rooms, bath—Garage,

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7 to foot; terms: OATLEY and CAHILL, 40, Union
MOSMAN'S BAY, close to Military and
 W. R. COTTAGE, 3 rooms and Kitchen, with close
 of land, 100 ft. frontage; terms: OATLEY and CAHILL, 40, Union
OATLEY and CAHILL, Auctioneers, 40, Union
BERWOOD, very high position. — **ALLOTMENT**, 1
 x 224, 780 feet; terms: OATLEY and CAHILL, 40, Union
J. LEONARDS — **ALLOTMENTS**, 250 ft. frontage
 West street, 150 feet. OATLEY and CAHILL, 40, Union
MOSMAN'S BAY. — **Hall** over **LAND**, close to
 partly cultivated, with 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep
 position near Mary's Bay, 10 minutes to Sydney, seaward
 bus.; 2 views; firewood gratis; terms: 40, Union
E. WELLS has for Private Sale, 60, Union

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PETERSHAM HEIGHTS.—For SALE. Family residence, containing hall 7 feet, drawing, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, etc., etc. Price \$10,000. Call on Mr. J. H. BAKER, Property Agent, 71, Spence Street, opposite the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., or Mr. W. A. GIBSON, 68, St. George's Road, for particulars.

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FURNISHED HOUSE. The property is very desirable for a small family; price, \$15,000. Full particulars from MOORE and CHANDLER.

AREFIELD.—For SALE, detached COTTAGE, 10 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; land, 50 x 100 ft.; street; price, \$2500; terms very easy. MOORE and CH. GEORGE-STREET, opposite Market.

LEICHAUDD.—For SALE, Allotment in the rising suburb, close to the Market, 4000 sq. ft. Price, \$1000. Apply to MOORE and CH.

WAYVERLEY.—For SALE, Allotment, very desirable, 1000 sq. ft. Price, \$1000. Apply to MOORE and CH.

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A SHEPHERD HIGHLANDS.—For SALE. Altamonte, Fla.
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BALMAIN.—FOR SALE, large HOTEL PROPERTY
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BALMAIN.—FOR SALE, 2 SHOPS, brick on Glas-
tisted roads, containing shops, 8 rooms, etc.; also three
letter \$120 per annum; price, \$150; may terms. \$1000
CO., 478, GEORGE STREET.
GOLDEN GROVE LAND SALE. Next Monday
Main street. Resident of terms. HARDER and press

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THIS DAY, Saturday, at 2 p.m.

Terms, cash. No reserve.
15 BARRELS ASSORTED CRUET BOTTLES.
LOUIS COHEN has been instructed to sell by
 auction at the Rooms, 325, George-street, on WEDNES-
 DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
 15 barrels assorted cruet bottles.

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